

## The Times-Dispatch

Published Daily and Weekly

At No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va. Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail—50 cents a month; \$5.00 a year; \$2.50 for six months; \$1.50 for three months.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail \$2.00 a year.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week, or 50 cents per month.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH, by carrier, 5 cents per week.

The WEEKLY TIMES-DISPATCH, \$1.00 a year.

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FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1903.

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## THE GOVERNMENT'S WAY.

Representative Rixey, of Virginia, who has recently returned from an inspection of the various navy yards of the government, says that he and other members of the Committee on Naval Affairs who accompanied him are convinced that the present system of navy yard organization is "antiquated and extravagant," and that a reconstruction on modern lines would save millions.

"With this view," remarks the New York Evening Post, by way of comment, "any one will agree who has looked into the matter. A year ago, for instance, the government, with a great flourish of trumpets, began the construction of the battleship Louisiana at the New York yard, in competition with the Connecticut, which is being built by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. Every effort was to be made, it was announced, to show the country that the navy yard could build ships as speedily as the private company. The race has now been on for about a year, with the result that the Newport News Company has its boat four per cent nearer completion than is the Louisiana. Doubtless Mr. Rixey and his conferees will urge large appropriations next winter to rebuild the navy yards. But by the time the reorganization is complete the new machinery may again be antiquated. The private manufacturer keeps his yard up to date by adopting new methods and new machines as they appear. The government wakes up to the need of progress at irregular intervals of from five to thirty years."

These facts are commended to the advocates of government ownership and operation of railroads and manufacturing enterprises. It is a well known fact that in such matters the government is not progressive, and rarely takes the initiative. Industrial progress and development are the work of individuals, and not of the government. The postal service was not started by the government, but by individuals, and afterwards taken over by the government, and there is good reason to believe that more progress would have been made in that service if the government had never taken it in hand. The government works too much by rule. Its rules are fixed, and it is very hard to change them. It would be a disaster to our form of government and a disaster to business if the government should undertake to operate the great enterprises of the land. The function of the government is to govern, and not to meddle with business affairs.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Though the Presidential election is more than a year off, there are a good many people who are giving themselves more or less concern about it. Mr. Roosevelt is certainly one of these. Mr. Cleveland is another, we guess. Judge Parker is another. Mr. Bryan, too, has his friends, but the present incumbent of the office is the only one who is an open avowed and out-and-out candidate, and it seems that he will have a walkover. The others are content to watch and wait. Their names may or may not be put before the nominating convention.

Where these conventions will be held is a question. Several cities are aspirants for those honors, and each of them is willing to expend money and labor to make itself equal to the demands of the occasion.

We are not perfectly sure that the game is worth the candle, but that is a matter of opinion; the prevalent opinion is otherwise, and is that the city which is chosen for a national convention draws a great prize. Hence we hear of large sums of money that will be raised to house and entertain the conventions and to aid the national committees in the way of campaign funds.

Richmond is not in the list of competitors. We do not pretend to have the hall and hotel room that would be required to play the part of host in the magnificent, not to say extravagant, manner it has been played by convention cities in late years. And so we are content to wait until this city has grown larger and richer before petitioning that either convention shall be held here. Baltimore, Louisville, St. Louis and other cities take the opposite view, and would like to have one or both of the conventions, and will agree to provide for them in sumptuous style.

If there is any party advantage to be gained by the Democrats holding their convention in a given city, we want it to be held there, but other things being equal, we should like to see Baltimore have the honor. What it did recently in

entertaining the mighty hosts of Elks who assembled there is substantial evidence of what it is capable of in the way of handling a national convention. It has the very best sort of auditorium in the Fifth Regiment Armory, and for genuine hospitality its people are far famed.

The only argument we have heard advanced in opposition to Baltimore's claims is that it is not centrally located. Well, it would not be Baltimore if it were out in the prairie country or the Rocky Mountain region, but there are plenty of railroad trains and steamboats running to Baltimore, and it has advantages that are peculiarly its own.

So unless it can be demonstrated that the prospects of the national Democratic party can be better promoted by its nominating convention going elsewhere, we see no reason why the honor sought by the Monumental City should not be accorded it.

## THE REVISION COMMITTEE.

We learn that the Committee on Revisions appointed by the last General Assembly to revise the new statutes is getting along well with its work, and will in all probability be ready to report when the General Assembly is reconvened on November 10th. The work has been done largely by assignment, each member of the committee taking his part, but all the work will, of course, be carefully gone over by the committee as a whole before it is finally reported. Each statute has been carefully scanned, corrections made here and there where deemed necessary or desirable, omissions supplied and changes noted in the Code as they occur.

It has been a difficult work, and the committee could not more easily have compiled a new Code, but as some of the acts are necessarily experimental, and as it would cost the State a large sum to have a new Code printed, the committee will probably recommend that, for the time being, the State will adopt an annotated Code, and defer the work of making a new Code until the statutes have been tested and finally and thoroughly revised.

It has been a giant task to make a new Constitution for Virginia, and to enact statutory laws necessary to carry the provisions of the Constitution into effect. But the work has been well done. We have now been living for some time under the new Constitution, and generally speaking, it has proven to be quite satisfactory. There has been some confusion, necessarily, in the statutory laws, but within the next several months most of the tangles will have been smoothed out and the machinery of the law will be in good working order.

## CORN FOR MAN AND BEAST.

An Idaho man, who was recently quoted in a Washington paper, related an incident of an attempt he made to feed his horse on corn, which failed because the animal, ignorant of what good, healthy food it is, refused to eat it. According to his account the horse was accustomed to wheat and hay and would have nothing else. That is odd news at this time when the consumption of corn has spread to many parts of Europe, and where it is fed to man and beast in quantities greater than ever known before.

We hear, too, of its being grown in foreign lands in localities where the climate and soil are supposed to be well adapted to it.

The United States Department of Agriculture reports that corn planting is now a thriving industry in the delta of the Nile. The natives have learned to like corn bread, and we guess, the Egyptian horses are less fastidious than that one spoken of in Idaho; but for decades and decades to come it is likely that this country will have no great competitor in this industry. This continent is the home place of this important grain, and great are the quantities of it now raised, greater things yet are expected.

Just now particular attention is being paid to seed corn, and the Federal government and several of the States are experimenting with the view of ascertaining how it should be selected. They are far enough advanced in their experiments to advise farmers to select seed corn from the most perfect ears obtainable, and to that end they recommend that seed be bought upon the ear. Then, they say, the buyer can see exactly what he is paying for.

We had been under the impression that less of corn meal is used for domestic consumption than formerly, but from statements made by Richmond millers it seems that that is not so. While the ashcake is now seldom heard of, because stoves and ranges have taken the place of the open chimney and the log fire, corn bread in cakes and pones has become a sort of a *fad*—a healthy one—with many.

"Water ground" meal, such as is produced by mills here, is in considerable request. The unboltered product is often preferred. Dyspeptics find in it a curative agency of no mean power, and so we are prepared to expect not only an increasing foreign demand, but an increasing home demand for it.

## RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission on railroad accidents in the United States for the three months ending March 31st, 1903, shows that in that time 200 were killed and 2,834 injured in train accidents. Other accidents sustained by employees while at work and by passengers in getting on and off cars make the aggregate of casualties 827 killed and 11,481 injured.

This is a bad showing for the railroads. In this age of telegraph and telephone and various other scientific devices that are available, and especially with our long experience in handling railroad trains, it does seem that the number of accidents should be reduced.

This exhibit is a warning to railroads. That road which shows the fewest number of accidents will, all things else being equal, receive the greatest number of passengers. It is good business, therefore, for the railroads to reduce accidents to the minimum. There have been several disastrous accidents in the South re-

cently, and to the layman it would seem that with the exercise of proper caution they could have been avoided.

In Mississippi the senatorial canvass is warming up, and Governor Longino has felt called upon to publish a card denying certain "campaign yarns." It seems that he has been arraigned for seeking to secure legislation to prevent lynchings. In his inaugural address he urged upon the Legislature the wisdom and expediency of passing a law giving to the family of any one who might be lynched the right to recover a fixed sum in damages against the county wherein the lynching occurred. He stoutly maintains the same doctrine now, but explains that his "purpose was to inspire officers of the law to do their sworn duty in protecting accused persons in their custody, and with the design of inducing the community to co-operate with, rather than to antagonize the officers of the law." "It has been proved," he says, "that where the officers of the law do their full duty and are sustained by public opinion, legal vengeance has been swiftly meted out to the guilty, and innocent men have escaped."

And in conclusion Governor Longino says he is "entirely satisfied" with the political situation in Mississippi, and is "absolutely certain" of his nomination for United States Senator. The nomination is to be made by primary.

The legislators are after the "end seat hog." An ordinance has been introduced in the City Council of Toledo, Ohio, which provides that a person who takes a seat on a street car where the seats run crosswise, shall, when another person enters, "move up, and keep moving as passengers enter, until the seat is filled." The penalty for refusing to "move over" is fixed at from \$5 to \$25 fine.

Here in Richmond we should be quite well satisfied if the "end seat hog" would draw in his legs or stand long enough to permit other passengers to pass by him and seat themselves on the far end of the bench, but, as a rule, he can't or won't see any one else who wishes to enter the car.

Mr. Catherine Martha Crouch, nee Vaughan, widow of Professor Crouch, formerly of Richmond, but later of Baltimore, where he died, is ill in that city. Little or no hope is entertained for her recovery. She was married to Professor Crouch about twenty-five or thirty years ago, and was his second or third wife, and is the mother of five of his twenty-seven children.

During the Confederate war, Mr. Crouch, who was an Englishman, famous as the author of "Kathleen Mavourneen," was a member of one of the Howitzer companies. After the war, with his family, he occupied a suite of rooms over the store (once E. B. Spence's) at the northeast corner of Main and Thirteenth Streets.

The Comet! He is on his way, And singing as he flies; The whizzing planets shrink before The spectre of the skies; Ah! well may regal orbs burn blue, And satellites turn pale; Ten million cubic miles of head, Ten billion leagues of tail!

So wrote Oliver Wendell Holmes about the comet he saw in his dreams. It was a more active member than Borelli's little milky specimen.

In Chautauqua county, Kan., the school teachers have to sign contracts containing a clause agreeing neither to marry nor court during the school term. Virginia school teachers might be induced to subscribe to the marry clause, but that one about courting would never work in this glorious old Commonwealth.

The Norfolk and Western Railway Company will build 500 new coal cars in its shops at Roanoke. This does not look as though the management expects hard times to set in very soon. The fact is, all the railroads are prosperous, and most of them seem to have all the business they can handle.

The Chinese minister is reported to be charmed with the mountain country of Virginia. He has placed his children at Purcellville, Loudoun county, for the summer, and visits them there at frequent intervals.

The excursions this summer and the Wise-Hayes-Carlisle collection basketed are combining to enlarge the list of colored people who will live on sweet charity the coming winter.

Maybe if a little more of the water was boiled out of the undigested acurities they would be a little more digestible.

And just think of it. That negro lynching Danville, Illinois, is right in the dead center of your Uncle Joe Cannon's district. Now, surely, there should be an investigation.

There are many people who would not waste much time looking for a lost wolf, but one Richmond man has been found who was glad to haul his return to the door.

The exhibition of lovely women's hats, active politicians and spirited horses at Orange is said to have been the finest of the horse show season.

The Georgia Legislature is for Gorman anyhow, but Gorman is not hankering for anything within the immediate possession of the Georgia Legislature.

They keep on indicting postal officials at Washington, and it begins to look as if somebody is going to get in the penitentiary before this thing is over.

Charlotte county will indulge in a Democratic primary to-morrow. The old county has been well worked over by the office-seekers.

The butcher Weyer is not in the new Spanish cabinet. Things are getting better over in Spain.

There can be no complaints about slowness of justice and laws' delays down in old "Blackknob."

It was not enough for everybody yesterday. No need to ask the fool question.

The predicted rains cannot come too soon for the Virginia farmers.

Trend of Thought  
In Dixie Land

New Orleans Playmate: Yesterday a major of the State Board of Pardons declined to recommend that Batson, who has been twice convicted by juries of the murder of a family of six persons, and has been condemned to death, should have his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

There is no wonder that when a red-handed murderer, who was twice duly convicted of a most atrocious and bloody series of crimes cannot be punished, lynching should be so rampant.

Montgomery Advertiser: The "you're a traitor" style of argument, already ascribed any results. Nor can we of the South relieve ourselves of the odium attaching to lynchings by pointing to the fact that the South is a free country, and that people up there do not lynch negroes that are not convicted. We are not responsible for their acts, nor are they for ours. Neither can we further our aims by calling attention to known violations of law in other sections.

Florida Times-Union: Colonel Watterson says he lives in hopes of seeing Grover, Jr., elected and elected President by the harmonious Democratic national convention that will be around about the time. But how can harmony be secured if the Colonel be alive? That is the problem of to-day.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Coincident with the flight of Northern negroes southward is the invasion of the North by Pittsburgh Tillman. The South is more than willing to make the exchange permanent.

Houston Chronicle: Alleged negro poison in Alabama shocks the negrophiles of the North, but actual slavery in the Philippines under our flag is more organized and protected by the Republican Administration for the last five years.

## A Few Foreign Facts.

In Finland, reindeer are worthily only about 30 shillings a head. One of the animals recently covered 190 miles in a day.

Traveling baths on one of the Russian railways are the latest provision for its employees' comfort in the outlying districts.

More vandalism has taken place in Leichterfeld, a suburb of Berlin, the colossal bust of Emperor William I. being totally destroyed.

The income of the British Postoffice from money in envelopes having no or insufficient address is \$30,000 or \$35,000 a day.

In one of the streets of Vienna workmen have dug up part of the stone flooring of an ancient house dating from the third century.

The Moscow Gazette warns the Russian government against allowing Englishmen to settle in the oil districts of the Caucasus, as the situation may become the same as that in the Transvaal before the war.

North Carolina Sentinel. The Raleigh News and Observer brings up this bit of local history:

A candidate in Kentucky says he wouldn't "give a stick of candy for his vote" in the good old times in Wake politics one of the most successful candidates did most of his treating with candy and snuff. He didn't make a plentiful supply of both and the old women who got the snuff and the other fellows who got the candy sung his praises.

Thus saith the Winston-Salem Sentinel:

Winston seems to be about the only town in the State at present that is not torn up by a dispensary fight. The anti-saloon people are not after the other fellows as if they mean business.

The Wilson News, which watches the tobacco interest closely, says: From South Carolina comes the news that tobacco is selling very low, lower than last year. If prices do not improve there will be a great glut of tobacco in the next year, for the cotton is now at a good price with prospects of remaining so.

The Charlotte News speaks out thus: Without attempting to make invidious comparisons we suggest that if the people were as sure that justice would always be done as they are when Judge Shaw holds court, there would be mighty few lynchings in the South. That is the sober truth and one that lawyers and Legislatures would do well to ponder.

The Durham Herald has ceased to advise and now says: The owners of this or any other town wants to turn over their earnings to the manipulators of the stock market, that is their business.

## DAILY FASHION HINTS

## BOY'S TAILOR BLOUSE

The sailor blouse is the accepted favorite for small boys, and the jaunty style shown here is characterized by a double-breasted front, under which the edge of the yoke is sewed. The sleeve is "trousy" style, with plaits at wrist and at shoulder. The collar may be pointed or square in front, as provision is made for both styles. The trousers are shaped by side, inside and center seams and may be closed with a tie or at the sides. Linen, plume, galatea, fannel, duck, chevrot and suitings in general are suggested, using braid or bands or contrasting material for trimming and decorating the shield and sleeve with emblems.

According to Mr. Justice Miller, in his State of Good Government, which is the work "On the Constitution," the doubt and uncertainty as to whether the fourteenth amendment has ever been ratified in the manner required by the Constitution or not. And if it can be so shown would it not greatly relieve the nation in Virginia and other Southern States?

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Personal and General.

Frank Meyer, the banker and philanthropist, has presented to Florida, Ill., the Luther King monument, the cornerstone of which was laid on July 24th.

Alfred Bierly, of Chicago, the composer and author of the new national hymn entitled "Columbia," has just had conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Music by Heidelberg University.

Miss Ella May Clements, a sister of Mrs. Howell Goodloe, has been visiting in the Chinese district of San Francisco the first Catholic Sunday school for Chinese and Japanese ever attempted there.

Rev. Dr. George Lansing Taylor, the senior member of the New York Episcopal Conference, and known as "poet of Methodism," died in New York on Monday.

Commander Booth Tucker, of the Salvation Army, has purchased a seventy-acre farm near Springfield, N. Y., and will turn the place into a summer retreat for all children and mothers from the crowded districts of New York city.

"It is the women of the country who make tramps by giving meals to them. This was one of the statements made by Mrs. C. Francis Curtis at the convention of the National Association of Charities and Corrections recently held at Atlanta, Ga."

The Old North State. The Washington Post has this item: North Carolina's new senator, Hon. Lee S. Overman, who was seen at the Raleigh Hotel, was undoubtedly one of the best-looking men in the greatest legislative body of the world, and in addition to his fine presence he has an amiable disposition and abundant good sense. Mrs. Overman, who accompanies her husband for a brief tour of the State, is a daughter of the late United States Senator Merriman and has made her debut in society at the National Capital. This is the first time she has been seen in the State, and she is both surprised and delighted at the

## FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

Justice Miller's Exposure of the Method of its Adoption.

Frederick's Hall, Va., July 16th, 1903. Editor of The Times-Dispatch: "We are so much as being said and done by people who have no special love for Virginia or the South, in order that the Constitution of our State may be torn down and that the fair name of the Old Dominion be besmirched and held up to the ridicule of the world, would it not be well to consider the manner and means through and by which several amendments to the Federal Constitution were adopted, especially those which have the outcome of the Civil War and the reconstruction period which immediately followed it?"

According to Mr. Justice Miller, late associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States, "the fourteenth amendment was proposed to the States by Congress by joint resolution February 1st, 1865, before the close of the war, and was promulgated by the Secretary of State, pursuant to law, as a part of the Constitution, December 18th, 1865, having received the assent of the Legislatures of twenty-seven States, being three-fourths of the States—thirty-six in all. This amendment relates entirely to slavery and involuntary servitude, which it abolishes."

The Fourteenth Amendment was submitted by Congress to the States June 16th, 1866, after the majority in that body and President Johnson had rejected the question of its adoption. Mr. Secretary of State, issued two promulgations of this amendment. The first, dated July 20th, 1865, recited that no law expressly or by implication authorized the Secretary of State to promulgate the amendment as to the authenticity of the organization of State Legislatures, or as to the power of any State Legislature to recall a previous act or resolution of ratification of the amendment. It further recited that the assent of Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina and Alabama had been given by "newly constituted and newly established bodies, assuming themselves to be and acting as the Legislatures of those States, and that the assent of Ohio and New Jersey, once given, had been withdrawn by subsequent resolution of their Legislatures, and that it was deemed a matter of public policy to withhold such resolutions from all irregular, invalid, and therefore ineffectual for withdrawing the consent of the said two States."

The document closed by saying that if the resolutions of the Legislatures of Ohio and New Jersey, ratifying the aforesaid amendment, are to be deemed as remaining of full force and effect, then the aforesaid amendment has been ratified. This document, dated August 20th of June, 1866, was not accompanied by the order of publication required by the act of April 20, 1818. On the next day, June 21st, 1868, Congress, by joint resolution, solved: Whereas the Legislature of New Jersey, New Jersey, Ohio, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina and Louisiana—namely twenty-nine States, including the Southern States, supposed to be and acting as the Northern States, New Jersey and Ohio, which withdrew their ratifications (before the result was known or obtained, the votes of all were counted in making up the two-thirds majority required by the Constitution), have satisfied the Fourteenth amendment; therefore,

"Resolved, That the said Fourteenth Amendment is hereby declared to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and it shall be duly promulgated as such by the Secretary of State."

Bear in mind that there were in the case of the Fourteenth Amendment, and States which refused to ratify the amendment, and that the Legislature of New Jersey and Ohio, which withdrew their ratifications (before the result was known or obtained, the votes of all were counted in making up the two-thirds majority required by the Constitution), have satisfied the Fourteenth amendment; therefore,

The votes of all were counted in making up the necessary two-thirds required by the Constitution, "since the States which refused to ratify the amendment, and the States which withdrew their ratifications (before the result was known or obtained, the votes of all were counted in making up the two-thirds majority required by the Constitution), have satisfied the Fourteenth amendment; therefore,

The Fourteenth Amendment relates to citizenship, immunities of citizens, limitations of State power deals with apportionment of representation, and, etc. This amendment did not radically change the theory of the relation of the State and Federal governments to each other, and of both governments to the people. The same person may be at the same time a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State. The right of suffrage was not necessarily one of the privileges or immunities of citizenship before the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, and the amendment does not add to these privileges and immunities. It simply furnishes additional guaranty for the protection of such as the citizen already had. At the time of the adoption of that amendment, the States were not considered as citizens of the United States. Nor was it at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. Neither the Constitution nor the Fourteenth Amendment made all citizens of the United States citizens of the States. The Constitution does not confer the right of suffrage, but it invests citizens of the United States with the right of exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of their race, color or previous condition of servitude."

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vast improvements which have occurred here since her father's senatorial days. Speaking of conditions in his State, Senator Overman said: "We are the champions of a unique character in North Carolina. It is in reality a campaign of and for education. About a score of prominent and influential gentlemen are following the State and speaking to the people solely on this one theme. They are preaching the cause of better schools, longer school terms, better schoolhouses, and the need of supplementing State aid by education. This education of the masses to a pitch of interest unprecedented in our history, and there is no doubt that the good results will be of such magnitude. The illiteracy that has been a reproach to us in the past will surely be banished. Education is going to be more prized among our people than it ever was, for after 1907 it will be absolutely necessary as a condition precedent to the right of franchise."

"Any race trouble in North Carolina?" "None whatever, and no prospect of any. Our colored people are doing better and are more contented than ever before. There is to-day a better feeling among the whites and the negroes than there has been in a long time. The negro problem will settle itself. My own opinion is that it is being settled in the best way possible. The negroes are doing well, and would do a good service to their country by letting it alone."

Another Outside View. The Richmond street car strike, involving altogether more than a thousand men, is getting decidedly monotonous to the taxpayers of this State, and those in a position to observe the conditions believe that the Commonwealth is at the present time being put to needless expense in maintaining ten or fifteen companies of militia to do work that could, in the opinion of many, be done by the police and the Richmond companies. It is asserted that the conditions are such that the police force of the city has been decidedly derelict in their duty during the present strike, and that there are several instances where it is charged that members of the force have sympathized with the strikers to the extent of allowing disorder without an effort to arrest the offenders. Now it is all so well and so good for the State of Virginia, that do as they please, and that no sane person believes, in view of existing conditions that the city of Richmond is a helpless and a helpless one, that the continued presence of out-of-town troops within her borders. As a matter of fact, there has been since the strike began no one night rioting and disorder among any extraordinary alarming proportions, and that was the case when the troops arrived at the arrival of the first companies of militia. Even on that night the rioters were composed mostly of boys, and at no time did the conduct of the rioters become so serious as to require the presence of the militia. Outside of the cost to the State there is no other consideration pecuniary loss which many of the militia-men are sustaining and the inconvenience caused by the absence of their employees. All of these demand consideration and call loudly for the sending home of the troops and the return of the city to its normal condition.

Law at Any Cost. Expensiveness is a characteristic of strikes, and all precedents would have been broken in the case of the Richmond had proven a paying venture. Those who have a taste for figures have calculated that the cost of the strike to the city and the business men of Richmond, and the sum is sufficiently large to make the city and the business men of Richmond, and to the railway company, there should not be found in Virginia any landholder or order-loving citizen who will say that the cost attending the strike was extravagant or unnecessary. The amount expended to maintain the militia, and the cost of defining the extent to which employees may go in enforcing their demands, however reasonable, and to the destruction of lawless mobs, is a mere bagatelle to the value of the results accomplished. It costs something to maintain a judicial system in Virginia—to apprehend and punish criminals—and not to have called for the militia of the State, and not to have kept them in Richmond as long as there was a necessity for their presence, would have been a serious and a serious one. The cost of the trial and punishment of crimes and the destruction of safeguards of society.

Any trouble about the cost of suppressing the riot in Richmond merits scorn and indignation only—Charlotteville Progress.

ODDS AND ENDS.

"Tribute" to Gorman.

Enough good things have been said about Mr. Gorman to make it seem as if he had come back home without injuring his prospects in the least.—Atlanta Journal.

A Bargain.

"My!" exclaimed young Ayer, "I wish I could bring this advertisement to the attention of my miserly old father, without his suspecting my hand in it."

"What is it?" asked Chumley. "An undertaker's ad, announcing cut-rate for one month only."—Philadelphia Press.